

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ХАРКІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
МІСЬКОГО ГОСПОДАРСТВА імені О. М. БЕКЕТОВА

КОНТРОЛЬНІ РОБОТИ

з дисципліни

ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА

(за професійним спрямуванням)

*(для студентів 1-2 курсу заочної форми навчання
напрямку підготовки 6.030504 – Економіка підприємства,
6.030509 – Облік і аудит)*

ХАРКІВ – ХНУМГ ім. О. М. Бекетова – 2015

Контрольні роботи з дисципліни «Іноземна мова» (за професійним спрямуванням) (для студентів 1-2 курсу заочної форми навчання напрям підготовки 6.030504 – Економіка підприємства, 6.030509 – Облік і аудит) / Харків. нац. ун-т міськ. госп-ва ім. О. М. Бекетова; уклад. : О. В. Анісенко. – Х. : ХНУМГ ім. О. М. Бекетова, 2015. – 26 с.

Укладач: О. В. Анісенко

Рецензент: доц., канд. пед. наук О. Л. Ільєнко

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Методичні рекомендації для студентів

Перед тим як виконувати контрольну роботу студенту необхідно докладно вивчити граматичний матеріал, для чого надається список рекомендованої літератури з граматики англійської мови. Перекладаючи текст, слід користуватися англо-українським словником.

Роботи студентів повинні відповідати наступним вимогам:

- а) перша сторінка зошита залишається вільною для рецензії викладача. У зошиті повинні бути поля для зауважень та рекомендацій рецензентів;
- б) завдання необхідно переписувати у зошит в *лінію*;
- в) матеріал контрольної роботи слід розміщати у зошиті за наступним зразком:

Текст на англійській мові	Текст на рідній мові	Поля

г) виконуючи лексико-граматичні завдання кожне речення потрібно переписувати у зошит та перекладати на рідну мову;

д) перекладаючи *текст* з англійської мови на рідну, кожне речення слід писати *з нового рядка*: речення на англійській мові – з лівої сторони, а переклад – з правої сторони сторінки зошита.

Перевірена контрольна робота повинна бути виправлена студентом згідно з вказівками рецензента, а недостатньо засвоєні теми семестру слід проробити додатково перед усним заліком.

Якщо контрольна робота виконана без дотримання вказівок чи не повністю, вона повертається студенту без перевірки.

Студенти, які не отримали залік з контрольної роботи, не допускаються до заліку (чи до екзамену) за відповідний навчальний період.

Номер варіанту, який виконує студент заочного відділення, визначається по останній цифрі номера залікової книжки: 1,2 – варіант **1**; 3,4 - варіант **2**; 5,6 - варіант **3**; 7,8 - варіант **4**; 9,0 - варіант **5**.

Приклад оформлення контрольної роботи:

Контрольна робота
з англійської мови № ...
варіант
студента заочної форми навчання
спеціальності
прізвище, ім'я та по батькові
шифр залікової книжки

КОНТРОЛЬНЕ ЗАВДАННЯ № 1.

Для того, щоб вірно виконати контрольне завдання № 1, необхідно засвоїти наступний граматичний матеріал:

1. Іменник. Множина. Артиклі та прийменники як показники іменника. Відображення відмінкових відносин у англійській мові за допомогою

прийменників та закінчення –'s. Іменник в функції означення та його переклад на російську мову.

2. *Прикметник*. Ступені порівняння прикметників. Конструкція типу the more...the less; as...as; not so...as.

3. *Числівники*: кількісні, порядкові, вживання артикля з числівниками.

4. *Займенники*: особові, питальні, вказівні, неозначені та заперечні.

5. *Видові та часові форми дієслова*: Indefinite (Present, Past, Future) у дійсному стані. Відмінювання дієслів to be, to have в Indefinite (Present, Past, Future). Наказовий спосіб та його заперечна форма.

6. *Просте поширене речення*: порядок слів розповідного, спонукального, питального та заперечного речення. Зворот there + to be.

7. *Головні випадки словотворення*: суфікси іменників, прикметників, дієслів, заперечні префікси.

Варіант 1

Task 1. Fill in the gaps with the correct adjectives in comparative and superlative form and underline them. Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. _____ and _____ people realize that every educated person should know a foreign language no matter what they are to be in the future (many).
2. This program provides the _____ possible opportunities for international students to experience the many facets of life in the UK and to give them a better understanding of the British (good).
3. Computers are the _____ among students either because they are associated with fun and games or because they are considered to be fashionable (popular).
4. Expensive courses make universities _____ accessible because _____ people can afford to go to them (little, few).
5. The _____ factor for people is a hope to get a high salary after graduating (important).
6. The education there is much _____ than in state colleges (cheap).
7. The point is not that the modern system of education is _____ than the Soviet system (bad).
8. There is a _____ range of on-line applications which are already available for use in the foreign language class (wide).
9. The library program prepares students to work _____ in the rapidly changing world of information science (hard).
10. The amount of knowledge that could be discussed was _____ than in a traditional lecture (small).

Task 2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense form (Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple). Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. In the next lecture you _____ a lot of new information about countries, customs, traditions and characters of people (find out).

2. The reading of the selected books, magazines and newspapers always _____ a great role in language learning (play).
3. A few years ago it _____ difficult for me to learn foreign languages (be).
4. Higher general education and training generally _____ in a university and/or college (take place).
5. Communication, long recognized as crucial to the success of cooperative arrangements, _____ even more important in the future (become).
6. The field of teaching English as a second or foreign language _____ increasingly important at colleges and universities recently (become).
7. Every month this journal _____ research articles on all aspects of the use of computers in second and first language learning (publish).
8. The first edition of the Oxford English Dictionary, _____ in 1928, is regarded as the most definitive of all guides to the language (complete).
9. In the next lesson the students _____ plenty of opportunities to express themselves on the use of mobile phones in public and how they themselves use mobile phones (have).
10. Nowadays most people actually _____ very little writing in day – today life, and a

Task 3. Fill each gap with the best word from the given alternatives. Underline the chosen option. Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. In July 2004, _____ primary school English teachers participated in a four-week training in London.
a. one hundreds b. hundred c. one hundred d. hundreds of
2. _____ section contains a scheme of the Russian system of education.
a. first b. one c. The one d. The first
3. In _____ article I'll look at a range of approaches and methods that I have used.
a. second b. the second c. two d. the two
4. English children must go to school when they are _____.
a. fifth b. five c. the fifth d. the five
5. Children are divided into _____ groups according to their mental abilities.
a. second b. the two c. the second d. two

Task 4. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word in brackets. Underline the new form of the word. Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. The students decided to hold a _____ against higher fees. (DEMONSTRATE)
2. I can say without _____ that she is the best student I've ever had. (HESITATE)
3. Modern methods of _____ have made the world smaller. (COMMUNICATE)
4. I'd like a job with good _____ prospects. (PROMOTE)
5. She has a good _____ to become a successful manager. (EDUCATE)
6. The teacher gave me _____ to leave the room. (PERMIT)
7. Could you tell me what language _____ are required? (QUALIFY)
8. I am interested in a course which focuses on language _____. (DEVELOP)

9. What made you choose law as a _____? (PROFESS)

10. If you don't do more _____ before the exam, you're not going to pass. (REVISE)

Task 5. Read the text. Write down paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of the text and give the written translation of the paragraphs into your native language.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1. English is a West Germanic language originating in England, and the first language for most people of Australia, Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States. It is used extensively as a second language and as an official language throughout the world, especially in Commonwealth countries such as India and South Africa, as well as in many international organizations.

2. Modern English is sometimes described as the world lingua franca. English is the prominent international language in communications, science, business, aviation, entertainment, and diplomacy and also on the Internet. It has been one of the official languages of the United Nations since its founding in 1945 and is considered by many to be on its way to become the world's first universal language.

3. The influence of the British Empire is the primary reason for the language's initial spread far beyond the British Isles. Following World War II, the increased economic and cultural influence of the United States led to English permeating many other cultures, chiefly through development of telecommunications technology. Because a working knowledge of English is required in many fields, professions, and occupations, education ministries throughout the world mandate the teaching of English, at least a basic level, in an effort to increase the competitiveness of their economies.

4. Over 380 million people speak English as their first language. English today is variously estimated as the second, third, or fourth largest language by number of native speakers. However, when combining native and non-native speakers it is probably the most commonly spoken language in the world, though possibly second behind a combination of the Chinese languages. Estimates that include second language speakers vary greatly from 470 million to over a billion depending on how literacy or mastery is defined. There are some who claim that non-native speakers now outnumber native speakers by a ratio of 3 to 1.

5. Because English is so widely spoken, it has often been referred to as a "global language", the lingua franca of the modern era. While English is not an official language in many countries, it is currently the language most often taught as a second language around the world. Some linguists believe that it is no longer the exclusive cultural sign of "native English speakers", but is rather a language that is absorbing aspects of cultures worldwide as it continues to grow.

6. Books, magazines, and newspapers written in English are available in many countries around the world. English is also the most commonly used language in the sciences.

Task 6. Answer the questions on the text in writing. Be ready to discuss them.

1. What countries is the English language used in?
2. What areas does the English language occupy?
3. Why is the English language considered to be the global language?
4. How many people speak English as their first language?

Task 7. Reading Comprehension. Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. English is an East Germanic language.
 2. Modern English is sometimes described as the world lingua franca.
 3. English is not considered to be the universal language.
 4. The economical and cultural influence of the United States happened before World War 2.
 5. Over 380 million people speak English as their first language.
 6. English is an official language in many countries.
 7. Books, magazines, and newspapers written in English are available in many countries around the world.
- 1-...; 2-...; 3-...; 4-...; 5-...; 6-...; 7-...

Task 8. Match the following words with their definitions:

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1. language | a. connected with or involving more than one country |
| 2. originate | b. approved of or done by someone in authority, especially the government |
| 3. country | c. by or concerning everyone in the world, or everyone in a group |
| 4. international | d. a system of words, phrases, and grammar, used by people who live in a country or area to communicate with each other |
| 5. official | e. to start to develop in a particular place or at a particular time |
| 6. universal | f. an area of land that has its own government, leader, army etc, for example France, China or the USA |
| 7. influence | g. the country where you were born |
| 8. knowledge | h. all the things and people that are connected with a particular subject or activity |
| 9. world | i. information that someone knows about something |
| 10. native | j. the power to have an effect on the way that someone or something develops, behaves, or thinks |

1...; 2...; 3...; 4...; 5...; 6...; 7...; 8...; 9...; 10...

Task 9. Write down the paragraph. Choose and underline the correct form of the words.

colonies language presumption learner region population

The other broad grouping is the use of English within an English-speaking _____, generally by refugees, immigrants and their children. It includes the use of English in countries, often former British _____, where English is an official _____ even if it is not spoken as a mother tongue by the majority of the

_____. In the US, Canada and Australia, this use of English is called *ESL* (English as a second language). This term has been criticized on the grounds that many _____ already speak more than one language. A counter-argument says that the word "a" in the phrase "a second language" means there is no _____ that English is *the* second acquired language. *TESL* is the teaching of English as a second language.

Task 10. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Ця програма доставить Вам велике задоволення (pleasure) від спілкування з людьми з різних частин світу.
2. Англійська мова вивчається (to study) в університеті, тому що студентам вона необхідна для читання наукової літератури на цій мові.
3. Студент університету повинен здавати (to pass) багато іспитів протягом навчального року.
4. Студенти виконують мовні вправи, які містять (to contain) лексику, яка може бути корисною при читанні нового тексту.
5. Використання рідної мови у вправах для читання повинно (to involve) включати переклад важких частин тексту з вказівкою на відмінності між двома мовами.
6. Після вивчення (learning) нового матеріалу студенти почали складати свої власні речення відповідно до правил.
7. Вчитель – це джерело (resource), яке допомагає студентам визначити проблеми у вивченні іноземної мови, та знайти на них рішення.
8. Дорослі повинні працювати більш старанно (harder), ніж діти для того, щоб вивчити іноземну мову.
9. Цей вид тексту відображає (to reflect) усі характеристики типового наукового тексту.
10. Одна з найважливіших цілей вивчення англійської мови – розвиток (development) комунікативної компетенції даної мови.

Варіант 2

Task 1. Fill in the gaps with the correct adjectives in comparative and superlative form and underline them. Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. Today, _____ jobs require something beyond high school and generally technical in nature (many).
2. This large proportion of women students is one of the _____ in the world (high).
3. This means that the expenditure of money allocated for education is becoming _____ and _____ gender asymmetric (many).
4. Poor people are _____ successful at entering university and graduating from it (little).
5. The _____ parents' education level is, the _____ is the probability that the youth enters higher school (high, large).
6. Now the schools have a _____ period of education (long).
7. _____ and _____ British citizens going abroad for their holidays (many).

8. There's _____ and _____ physical education in the school system now (little).
9. If courses are _____ expensive this makes universities _____ accessible because fewer people can afford to go to them (many, little).
10. The situation in the university is _____ than I thought (bad).

Task 2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense form (Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple) . Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. Now our research _____ that in present-day Russia, the material return from higher education _____ significantly for men and for women (show, differ).
2. In 2002 our research _____ that in Russia, employees with a higher level of education have always received higher wages and salaries (show).
3. Our calculations showed that in the future men _____ still _____ larger material returns from education than women (derive).
4. Nowadays in Russia, boys and girls _____ the same fees for their education (pay).
5. Thus during the last ten years, women _____ one of the socio-demographic groups most affected by growing wage inequality (become).
6. At the next lecture we _____ major social determinants of accessibility of higher education in today's Russia (identify).
7. Some students can _____ college credits for work done in high school, helping them graduate university faster (earn).
8. Over the last ten years of economic reforms, the educational system, including higher education, _____ many changes (have).
9. The authority of the school _____ the problematic situation that concerns the wages tomorrow (solve).
10. At present, an increased educational level _____ not _____ the differences in the wages of men and women in Russia (even out).

Task 3. Fill each gap with the best word from the given alternatives. Underline the chosen option. Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. In the _____ year of the project, forty teacher trainers spent _____ weeks in the UK at the College of St Mark.
a. first, twelfth b. one, twelfth c. first, twelve d. oneth; twelve
2. When pupils come to the junior school for the _____ time, they are divided into _____ «streams».
a. first, third b. first, third c. one, third d. one, three
3. The sphere of education of the region is presented by _____ comprehensive schools, two colleges, and professional school.
a. third five b. thirty five c. thirty fifth d. three five
4. An education technology research and consulting firm expects that more than _____ students will take advantage of "virtual schools" this school year.
a. one millions b. first million c. ones million d. one million
5. _____ of _____ public schools and private schools offer some form of online education.
a. Ninety percent, four-year b. Ninety percents, fourth-year
c. Ninth percent, four-year d. Ninety percent, four-years

Task 4. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word in brackets. Underline the new form of the word. Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. The roots of _____ are bitter but the fruit is sweet. (EDUCATE)
2. _____ is more important than knowledge. (IMAGINE)
3. You'll get a great sense of _____ when you pass this exam. (ACHIEVE)
4. A computer is a very complex piece of _____. (EQUIP)
5. The _____ at all classes is obligatory. (ATTEND)
6. Students are under enormous _____ to learn huge amounts of vocabulary. (PRESS)
7. The golden rule is to do lots of _____ at regular intervals. (REVISE)
8. They should also take every _____ to use the words in communication. (OPPORTUNE)
9. Learners who like using the foreign language improve their oral _____. (PERFORM)
10. Students should concentrate on words with the highest _____. (FREQUENT)

Task 5. Read the text. Write down paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of the text and give the written translation of the paragraphs into your native language.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE UK

1. There are more than 60 universities in the U.K. The leading universities are Cambridge, Oxford and London. English universities differ from each other in traditions, general organization, internal government, etc. British universities are comparatively small, the approximate number is about 7-8 thousand students. Most universities have more than 3000 students, some even less than 1500 ones. London and Oxford universities are international, because people from many parts of the world come to study at one of their colleges. A number of well-known scientists and writers, among them Newton, Darwin, Byron were educated in Cambridge.

2. A university consists of a number of departments: art, law, music, economy, education, medicine, engineering, etc.

3. After three years of study a student may proceed to a Bachelor's degree, and later to the degrees of Master and Doctor. Besides universities there are at present in Britain 300 technical colleges, providing part-time and full-time education.

4. The organization system of Oxford and Cambridge differs from that of all other universities and colleges. The teachers are usually called Dons. Part of the teaching is by means of lectures organized by the university. Teaching is also carried out by tutorial system. This is the system of individual tuition organized by the colleges. Each student goes to his tutor's room once a week to read and discuss an essay which the student has prepared.

5. Some students get scholarship but the number of these students is comparatively small. There are many societies and clubs at Cambridge and Oxford.

The most celebrating at Cambridge is the Debating Society at which students discuss political and other questions with famous politicians and writers. Sporting activities are also numerous.

6. The work and games, the traditions and customs, the jokes and debates - all are parts of students' life there.

7. It should be mentioned that not many children from the working-class families are able to receive the higher education as the fees are very high (more than L1000 a year). Besides that special fees are taken for books, for laboratory works, exams and so on.

Task 6. Answer the questions on the text in writing. Be ready to discuss them.

1. What are the leading universities in the UK?
2. What is the difference between these universities?
3. What departments does a university consist of?
4. How much does it cost to study in such universities?

Task 7. Reading Comprehension. Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. There are less than 60 universities in the U.K.
 2. The leading universities are Cambridge, Oxford and London.
 3. London and Oxford universities are not international.
 4. A university consists of a number of departments: art, law, music, economy, education, medicine, engineering, etc.
 5. After five years of study a student may proceed to a Bachelor's degree.
 6. There are many societies and clubs at Cambridge and Oxford.
 7. It should be mentioned that many children from the working-class families are able to receive the higher education as the fees are very high.
- 1-...; 2-...; 3-...; 4-...; 5-...; 6-...; 7-...

Task 8. Match the following words with their definitions:

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. profession | a. to obtain a degree from a college or university |
| 2. education | b. something that helps you to be better or more successful than other people |
| 3. to graduate | c. an explanation for something that has not yet been proved to be true |
| 4. productivity | d. the process of learning or the knowledge that you get at school or college |
| 5. advantage | e. an ability to do something well, especially because you have practised |
| 6. skill | f. a job that needs special education and training |
| 7. theory | g. the speed at which goods are produced, and the amount that is produced |
| 8. important | h. books, poems, plays etc that are considered to be very good and important |

9. literature i. someone who studies at a school, university etc.
10. student j. having a big effect or influence
1...; 2...; 3...; 4...; 5...; 6...; 7...; 8...; 9...; 10...

Task 9. Write down the paragraph. Choose and underline the correct form of the words.

official language territories legislation pronouncement English

1. English is the sole official _____ of the states colored in blue. It is also one of multiple official languages in the striped states.
2. The United States does not have an _____ language; nevertheless, English (specifically, American English) is the language used for _____, regulations, executive orders, treaties, federal court rulings, and all other official _____.
3. Additionally, one must demonstrate an ability to read, write, and speak _____ to become a naturalized citizen.
4. Many individual states and _____ have also adopted English as their official language.

Task 10. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Це не означає, що освіта (education) у Великобританії ідеальне.
2. Вища освіта – це освіта, яка забезпечена (to provide) університетами, професійно-технічними університетами та іншими вищими навчальними закладами (higher educational establishment), які надають вчені ступені.
3. У Великобританії існують два типи вищої освіти: вища (general) освіта та вище професійно-технічна (vocational) освіта.
4. Вища загальна освіта та навчання звичайно відбувається (to take place) в університеті або коледжі.
5. Коли ви закінчуєте школу, ви розумієте, що настав час обирати (to choose) свою майбутню професію.
6. Більше і більше людей розуміють, що кожна освічена людина (educated person) повинна знати іноземну мову.
7. Що стосується мене, я вже зробив свій вибір і я практикуюсь (to practice) у своїй майбутній професії.
8. Основна відповідальність (responsibility) за освіту у США належить уряду 50 штатів.
9. Іноземні мови потрібні як головний та найефективніший засіб (efficient means) обміну інформацією між людьми на нашій планеті.
10. Вивчаючи іноземну мову, ви вивчаєте культуру та історію носіїв мови (native speaker).

Варіант 3

Task 1. Fill in the gaps with the correct adjectives in comparative and superlative form and underline them. Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. The education in this school is surprisingly cheap. I expected it to be _____ (cheap).
2. My job in the university is a bit boring sometimes. I'd like to do something _____ (interesting).
3. The exam was quite difficult - _____ than we expected (difficult).
4. He did very badly in the exam - _____ than expected (bad).
5. Let me know if you hear any _____ news in his speech (far).
6. The instructions were very complicated. They could have been _____ (simple).
7. I was surprised how easy it was to use the computer. I thought it would be _____ (complicated).
8. As chairperson, she is the _____ person on the committee (strong).
9. This exercise is too easy – can't we try a _____ one? (difficult).
10. She comes top in all exams – she must be _____ girl in the class (intelligent).

Task 2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense form (Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple). Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. Higher education _____ from other forms of post-secondary education such as that offered by institutions of vocational education (differ).
2. In July 2005, hundreds of English teachers from primary and secondary schools _____ more training (get).
3. From this section, you _____ about other Russian and English language web sites available on the Internet and containing information about different aspects of Russian education (learn).
4. I'd like to say that every method always _____ its own role in learning (have).
5. When I started studying English, the first thing I _____ interested in, _____ the different way to express one and the same idea in English and Russian (get in, be).
6. In order to master technical English the learner on the next lesson _____ a thorough knowledge of everyday literary English with its grammar, vocabulary and rules of word formation (acquire).
7. Now the numerical distribution of people speaking different languages _____ extremely uneven (be).
8. Scientists and inventors, engineers and architects, singers and composers, writers and poets _____ their best to raise national science, culture, art to the highest world standards (do).
9. Next year all children and young people between the ages of 5 and 16 in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland _____ full-time education (receive).
10. For each people the language _____ not only a means of communication, but also an embodiment of national and cultural values (be).

Task 3. Fill each gap with the best word from the given alternatives. Underline the chosen option. Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. The system of private education in England and Wales is organized in _____ stages of Private, Secondary and Further education.
a. third b. three c. four d. fourth

2. About _____ receive free education which is financed from public funds.
 a. twenty-three percent b. twentieth-three percent
 c. twenty-third percent d. twenty-three percents
3. Students who choose to continue their studies after _____ – about _____ – work for academic or vocational qualifications which are the main standard for entry to higher education or professional training.
 a. sixteen, two-three b. sixty, two-third
 c. sixteen, second-third d. sixteen, two-thirds
4. In the Nineties, only _____ percent of young people went straight into work, compared with over _____ percent in the Eighties.
 a. fifteenth, thirty b. fifteen, thirty c. thirty, fifteen d. fifteen, thirties
5. Traditionally, the UK academic year runs from September or October to June, divided into _____ terms of _____ to _____ weeks.
 a. three, eight, ten b. eight, three, ten c. eighth, third, tenth d. eight, thirdth, ten

Task 4. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word in brackets. Underline the new form of the word. Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. The man was arrested because of his _____ to pay income taxes. (FAIL)
2. The _____ of his car was illegal. (REMOVE)
3. We need your _____ before we can finish repairing this bicycle. (ASSIST)
4. The _____ of the airliner was delayed by stormy weather. (DEPART)
5. At the _____ of the movie, please remain seated. (CONCLUDE)
6. A group of volunteers will put up the party _____ tonight. (DECORATE)
7. His _____ was approved by the head of the company. (PROPOSAL)
8. Computers have a _____ capacity greater than the human memory. (STORE)
9. The paper he wrote shows his _____ of the subject. (MASTER)
10. His father is an art _____. (COLLECT)

Task 5. Read the text. Write down paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of the text and give the written translation of the paragraphs into your native language.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN UKRAINE

Higher education is generally recognized as preparing individuals to realize more fully their human potential, enrich their understanding of life and make them more productive to society.

Future specialists in various fields of science, technology, economics and art get a fundamental general and specialized training, all students regardless of their specialty study foreign languages.

Apart from educational work and schooling Ukrainian higher schools carry out a great deal of scientific work in all branches of knowledge. They have either a students' research Society (Club) or a Technological Design Bureau which provide excellent facilities for young researches.

Our country needs specialists in all fields of science and all branches of industry and agriculture. Institutes exist not only in big cities like Kyiv, Kharkiv, Lviv, but in many towns of Ukraine like Irpin.

Higher educational establishments of our country fall into three main types. The first type includes the universities and institutes where there are only full-time students, which receive state grants. Students who do not live at home get accommodation in the hostels.

The second and third types of higher schools provide educational facilities for factory and office workers who combine work with studies. The second type of higher education in establishments includes evening faculties and evening higher schools for those who study in their spare time.

The third type covers extra-mural higher schools where students take correspondence courses. Every year extra-mural students receive from 30 to 40 days' leave to prepare for their exams.

The diplomas by the evening faculties and extra-mural higher schools have the same value as the diplomas of all other institutes and universities.

The period of study at higher schools is from 4 to 6 years. According to the subjects studied there exist three groups of higher schools' universities, polytechnic and specialized institutes.

Task 6. Answer the questions on the text in writing. Be ready to discuss them.

1. Does higher education help to develop your human potential and enrich your understanding of life?
2. What specialists does our country need?
3. How many types of higher educational establishments do we have in our country?
4. Is there any difference between the diplomas by the evening faculties, extra-mural schools and full-time schools?

Task 7. Reading Comprehension. Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. Higher education is generally recognized as preparing individuals to realize more fully their human potential.
 2. Future specialists in various fields of science, technology, economics and art don't get a fundamental general and specialized training.
 3. Ukrainian higher schools carry out a great deal of scientific work in all branches of knowledge.
 4. Our country doesn't need specialists in all fields of science and all branches of industry and agriculture.
 5. Higher educational establishments of our country fall into five main types.
 6. Every year extra-mural students receive from 30 to 40 days' leave to prepare for their exams.
 7. The period of study at higher schools is from 5 to 7 years.
- 1-...; 2-...; 3-...; 4-...; 5-...; 6-...; 7-...

Task 8. Match the following words with their definitions:

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. productivity | a. a place where children are taught |
| 2. specialist | b. a combination of all the knowledge, equipment, methods etc that are used in scientific or industrial work |
| 3. various | c. the speed at which goods are produced, and the amount that is produced |
| 4. technology | d. several different |
| 5. school | e. the production of goods, especially in factories |
| 6. knowledge | f. someone who knows a lot about a particular subject or has a lot of skill in it |
| 7. industry | g. an area of land that has its own government, leader, army etc. |
| 8. country | h. a cheap place for people to stay when they are away from home, or a place for people who have no home |
| 9. hostel | i. to spend time learning about a subject |
| 10. to study | j. information that someone knows about something |
- 1...; 2...; 3...; 4...; 5...; 6...; 7...; 8...; 9...; 10...

Task 9. Write down the paragraph. Choose and underline the correct form of the words.

field secondary educational students school include

The system of secondary education in Ukraine _____ primary forms and junior _____ and _____ senior _____ secondary _____ forms.

Children usually go to _____ at the age of 6 or 7. There are some pre-school institutions, like nursery schools or kindergartens, but they are not obligatory.

Primary _____ forms _____ comprise _____ 1 _____ to _____ 4 _____ forms.

Junior _____ forms comprise 5 to 9 forms. After the 9th form children can enter technical schools of different types. Those who want to enter higher educational institutions _____ should _____ complete _____ 10-11 _____ forms.

_____ can also enter higher _____ institutions after graduating from specialized colleges or lyceums. They prepare students in different _____, whether the humanities or the sciences.

Task 10. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Вища освіта вважається (to consider) однією з головних людських цінностей.
2. Створення системи національної вищої освіти засновується на законодавчій (legislative) та методологічній (methodological) основах.
3. Вища освіта включає два головних освітніх рівня (educational level), а саме основна освіта та повна вища освіта.
4. З 1997 року студенти можуть вчитися у вищих навчальних закладах на контрактній основі (contract basis).
5. Кожний п'ятий студент першого курсу у державних освітніх закладах платить (to pay) за свою освіту.
6. Вища освіта забезпечує усі сфери (sphere) національної економіки кваліфікованими (qualified) професіоналами.

7. До закінчення четвертого курсу навчання студенти повинні розмовляти (communicate) усно у формі діалогу та монологу.
8. Студенти будуть читати, принаймі, два тексти, які будуть представляти (representative) типи та теми текстів.
9. Ціллю являються різні типи мовних вправ з аутентичною (authentic) спеціальною літературою.
10. Система вищої освіти представляється університетами, політехнічними (polytechnic) інститутами або спеціалізованими (specialized) інститутами.

Варіант 4

Task 1. Fill in the gaps with the correct adjectives in comparative and superlative form and underline them. Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. A college education provides not only the private benefit of a _____ income and a _____ life but also the social benefit of _____ citizens (high, abundant, productive).
2. This research demonstrates that America's universities have become _____ productive and _____ efficient (little).
3. One of the _____ interesting things for me is how often students bring up one specific concern (many).
4. He is one of the _____ successful authors in England (many).
5. He has sent in this latest briefing from one of the _____ reaches of our marketing efforts and I thought you'd be interested (far).
6. The _____ the audience the _____ this speech becomes (broad, effective).
7. It becomes a lot _____ interesting if you join the conversation... so don't be shy (many).
8. We'll quickly sketch some of the _____ important facts that will help make your visits more productive and fun (many).
9. This information is _____ than the previous one on this site (simple).
10. Participants include many of the _____ business schools in the country (good).

Task 2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense form (Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple) . Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. Nowadays most U.S. university students _____ on or near the school campus (live).
2. When I was 15 years old I knew that all the subjects _____ important (be).
3. When you are studying in the U.S.A., you _____ many opportunities to join planned and informal activities with other students (have).
4. About 5 % of elementary school-leavers in Britain _____ to secondary modern schools (go).
5. At the last lesson I _____ English books, _____ to translate some articles from magazines (read, try).
6. Someday this interaction with other students _____ your language skills (enhance).

7. The grammar school ____ a secondary school usually taking about 3 % of children (be).
8. In my childhood I ____ fond of speaking English and listening to it (be).
9. The next year your fellow students ____ also ____ you about U.S. culture and about the diverse cultures represented on any U.S. campus (teach).
10. Learning a foreign language ____ not an easy thing (be).

Task 3. Fill each gap with the best word from the given alternatives. Underline the chosen option. Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. Muscovites _____ try to learn what the employment prospects upon graduation will be.
a. first b. one c. oneth
2. There are _____ universities in Scotland with full title.
a. one b. thirteen c. first
3. Oxford was founded in the _____ century as an aristocratic University.
a. twelveth b. twenties c. twelfth
4. ____ in ____ children age 6 to 11 are out of school, more than 100 million of them.
a. one, five b. first, fifth c. oneth, five
5. Over _____ adults start school, but they drop out before they have had four years of education.
a. one hundred millions b. first hundred million c. one hundred million

Task 4. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word in brackets. Underline the new form of the word. Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. The professor is not the _____ in the secondary school. (TEACH)
2. If you do a postgraduate work, you will have a _____ to help and advise you. (SUPERVISE)
3. _____ differs from country to country. (EDUCATE)
4. You have to decide what is more important to you – how much you earn or job _____. (SATISFY)
5. He had never managed to gain the _____ of his teachers at school. (APPROVE)
6. It was their _____ that the school was as much to blame as Stephen was for the _____ that arose from time to time. (BELIEVE, MISUNDERSTAND)
7. It makes no _____ how rich he is, they still don't like him. (DIFFER)
8. She is an excellent _____ – she really knows how to put across a message. (SPEAK)
9. The _____ reports of included tips to help students achieve the best of possible results in the exam. (EXAMINE)
10. They have a _____ to try and learn long lists by heart, but this is hardly the most efficient approach to the problem. (TEND)

Task 5. Read the text. Write down paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of the text and give the written translation of the paragraphs into your native language.

Reliable ways of learning the English language

1. The birth and education in the English speaking country, in a philologist and teacher's family is the most foolproof method of learning English. For many others, these lucky beggars develop hundreds of different techniques. If using a creative approach the studies will turn into an interesting pastime. A complex of these techniques will be also the most reliable. It will be able to develop reading, writing, spelling, speaking, comprehension and enrich the vocabulary.
2. First of all, I'd like to call your attention to original films and cartoons. They include catching dialogues, humour and allegories. Also they are a source of quotations and idioms. We feel keenly together with the heroes and try to understand their speech. At this time we start memorizing everything automatically on a subconscious level. Now movies often have dual soundtracks and switched subtitles. It allows to learn a correct spelling of separate words or to understand the idea of the whole phrase. There is an opportunity to rewind a movie back and forward, to look with or without subtitles, to replay difficult and incomprehensible parts. There are also objects of discussions in magazines, newspapers and web-sites.
3. On the other hand, the communication with English native speakers is necessary. Internet's chat can be also very useful during the process of learning a foreign language. At any time you may meet the beginners, fluent and native speakers on special sites. They will ensure an interesting dialogue practice in a real mode on all grade levels. You will find out a lot of new information about countries, customs, traditions and characters of people.
4. Karaoke or duet with a favourite singer perfectly supplement films and chat. It is perfectly to dream with Sinatra, to philosophize with Sting, to shout with all your might with Bon Jovi. Different singers often bring different attitudes and meanings to a song. The singing also aids the correction of accent and intonation and enlarges the active vocabulary.
5. The reading of the selected books, magazines and newspapers plays a great role. It is a reliable method of a language's learning which is checked by centuries. There is a famous allegory: the author is a forward, and the reader is a goalkeeper. When you read a book, you want to understand the meaning. The goalkeeper has to be active and exert the right amount of effort at the right time to catch the meaning of what the author is saying. Reading of the original literature helps us to understand better the ideas of author and to find something new in the nature of characters. Any free time can be used for reading for entertainment. You can open the fascinating books in transport, cafe and the hairdresser's. Books for different levels also cannot be neglected.

Task 6. Answer the questions on the text in writing. Be ready to discuss them.

- 1) What is the most foolproof method of learning English?

- 2) What is the role of original films and cartoons?
- 3) Why is the communication with English native speakers necessary.
- 4) What is the most reliable method of a language's learning which is checked by centuries?

Task 7. Reading Comprehension. Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. The birth and education in the English speaking country, in a philologist and teacher's family is the most foolproof method of learning English.
 2. Watching original films and cartoons is not an effective way of teaching.
 3. Different singers often bring different attitudes and meanings to a song.
 4. The singing doesn't aid the correction of accent and intonation and doesn't enlarge the active vocabulary.
 5. The reading of the selected books, magazines and newspapers plays a great role.
 6. When you read a book, you don't want to understand the meaning.
 7. In conclusion I'd like to say that every method has its own role in learning.
- 1-...; 2-...; 3-...; 4-...; 5-...; 6-...; 7-...

Task 8. Match the following words with their definitions:

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. technique | a. a story that is told using moving pictures |
| 2. approach | b. not easy to understand, do, or deal with |
| 3. vocabulary | c. a special skill or way of doing something |
| 4. film | d. the process of exchanging information or ideas by speaking or writing |
| 5. dialogue | e. a way of doing something or dealing with a problem |
| 6. difficult | f. someone who was born in a particular place |
| 7. newspaper | g. all the words that someone knows or uses |
| 8. communication | h. facts or details about a situation, person, event etc |
| 9. native | i. a set of folded sheets of paper containing news, advertisements etc, that is sold daily or weekly |
| 10. information | j. a conversation in a book, play, or film |
- 1...; 2...; 3...; 4...; 5...; 6...; 7...; 8...; 9...; 10...

Task 9. Write down the paragraph. Choose and underline the correct form of the words.

competition friend enthusiasm language English favourite

A participation in different _____ competitions plays also a great role. This method is external one on a level of adrenalin in blood! I remember that I couldn't sleep a wink in Internet because of the _____ "Learn English in the heart of England" which was announced in a magazine "Study abroad". And my Australian _____ in chat have learnt the history of Perth city. Thanks to the competition "Australia is waiting". You learn _____ taking part in all these. You're interested in the language more and more. And you are filled with _____ having won in

any competition. So it happened to me when I dealt with Cambridge University Press. It has become my _____ publishing house since that time!

Task 10. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Участь у різних мовних змаганнях (competition) грає велику роль.
2. Тому цей метод покращує сприйняття мови (speech perception), збагачує (to enrich) словниковий запас та дозволяє вивчати сучасну розмовну мову.
3. Спів також допомагає при корегуванні акценту (correction of accent) та інтонації та збагачує активний словниковий запас.
4. Ви можете зрозуміти ідею у середині (middle) книги та згадати усі слова у її кінці.
5. Ви вивчаєте англійську мову, приймаючи участь (to take part) у різних методиках.
6. Інтернет дозволяє спілкуватися з іноземцями (foreigner) даже із маленького містечка, який знаходиться далеко від столиці.
7. Розмова (conversation) вчить правильній орфографії, допомагає розвивати комунікативні здібності, використовувати граматичні структури, моделі та сленг.
8. Ви маєте чудову можливість (opportunity) поринути (to sink) в інший світ та проникнути у таємниці стилю.
9. Статистика (statistics) показує, що коли люди починають читати більше англійських книг, то вони читають більше книг на своїй рідній мові.
10. Читання пробуджує (arouse) глибокий інтерес до мови та мовного розуміння (lingual consciousness).

Варіант 5

Task 1. Fill in the gaps with the correct adjectives in comparative and superlative form and underline them. Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. The _____ state school was The Ramsgate School, a secondary modern in Kent, where only 4% of the 129 students in 2003 achieved at least five good grades (bad).
2. Trudeau won the title as the third-_____ Canadian in a 2004 television contest (great).
3. His _____ son is an aspiring federal Liberal party candidate (old).
4. The Air Force is the _____ place to be if you're a fed who likes information technology (good).
5. IT employees should look for those _____ and _____ practices when they consider changing jobs (good, bad).
6. This book is _____ than that book (cheap).
7. New York is the _____ city in the USA (exciting).
8. This test is _____ than the last test (difficult).
9. It is _____ to learn English than any other language (interesting).
10. The exam was quite easy – _____ than we expected (easy).

1. Every child always _____ the right to learn and nobody has the right to disrupt that learning (have).

2. Last year we _____ that each lecture specify these intended outcomes in the simple format (ask).

3. Tomorrow we _____ several questions regarding how to write a good lesson plan (receive).

4. The survey findings usually _____ how managers can better recruit and retain a capable IT workforce (indicate).

5. Last year we _____ ahead, _____ our experts and _____ some research (go, ask, do).

6. Goals determine purpose, aim, and rationale for what you and your students _____ in during class time (engage).

7. An interpreter _____ from one language into another (translate).

8. I knew Sarah was very busy, so I _____ her (disturb).

9. 'I don't know how to use this computer.' 'Ok, I _____ you' (teach).

10. Most people _____ to swim when they are children (learn).

1. Wales is about the half the size of Switzerland, and it has a population of _____.

a. two and three quarter million b. two and three quarter millions
c. two and three quarters million

2. Snowdon is Britain's _____ highest mountain.

a. two b. second c. secondth

3. His son, Edward, became the _____ prince of Wales.

a. one b. oneth c. first

4. Over the last _____ years the number of Welsh-speaker has fallen very quickly.

a. hundredth b. hundred c. one hundred

5. Now only _____ of Welsh people speak Welsh.

a. twenties percent b. twenty percents c. twenty percent

1. The golden rule is to do lots of _____ at regular intervals. (REVISE)

2. Students should concentrate on words with the highest _____. (FREQUENT)

3. Students should concentrate on every word which also improves the students' _____. (FLUENT)

4. They should also take every _____ - to use the words in communication.
(OPPORTUNE)

5. There is considerable _____ evidence that learners who like using the foreign language improve their oral performance and their overall _____ of the language. (PSYCHOLOGY, ACQUIRE)
6. My _____ composer is Chopin and I am fortunate enough to have a friend who is also a very gifted _____. (FAVOUR, PIANO)
7. As a _____ musician, she believes strongly that _____ is mostly something you learn, not characteristic that you are born with. (PROFESSION, MUSIC)
8. I feel really _____ when I hear my friend perform musical _____. (ENVY, COMPOSE)
9. The huge amount of money she earns gives her the _____ to do almost anything that she likes. (FREE)
10. Although she didn't have her parents' _____, she got married anyway. (APPROVE)

Task 5. Read the text. Write down paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of the text and give the written translation of the paragraphs into your native language.

Choosing a career

1. Everyone needs at least one profession in his life. So when you begin spending sleepless nights thinking about a job and money, when you think longingly of the plans for the future it's no doubt about it you're ready to choose most suitable career for you.
2. So in the world there are very and very many different professions: you can work with people as a doctor, a lawyer, a receptionist, a teacher, etc.; on the enterprise, bank, school, state institution. And what kind of a profession you choose is mainly depend on yourself. And I think it's very difficult task for everybody.
3. And now there is such situation in the life that it is very difficult to find some worthy job especially suitable for you. So if you want some-how to get a job, you can make plans for the future when you study still at school. It's a good idea to take different factors into account: job satisfaction – your future job must satisfy you; money – it's important that your future profession must be well-paid or you must have a high salary to support the family, etc; good conditions; training; travelling and so on; the place of work -in the office, from home, in the open area, abroad, etc.
4. But now I can say that I made up my mind what to do in the future. I think I have an aptitude for working with figures and solving financial problems and I am interested in knowing how money is made. So I think I can work as an economist in the financial field. I think that it is more in demand now especially in banks where a really good specialist can have a lot of money. The success of this profession depends on mainly my education.

Task 6. Answer the questions on the text in writing. Be ready to discuss them.

- 1) What does everyone need in his life?

- 2) Are there many kinds of professions?
- 3) Is it difficult to find a good profession?
- 4) What profession did the author choose?

Task 7. Reading Comprehension. Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. Everyone needs at least one profession in his life.
 2. There aren't many kinds professions in the world.
 3. What kind of a profession you choose is mainly depend on yourself.
 4. It is not difficult to find some worthy profession.
 5. You future job must satisfy you.
 6. Your job must be well-paid.
 7. The author didn't know what profession to choose.
- 1-...; 2-...; 3-...; 4-...; 5-...; 6-...; 7-...

Task 8. Match the following words with their definitions:

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. success | a. coins, paper notes etc that have a fixed value and are used for buying and selling things |
| 2. student | b. a place where children are taught |
| 3. job | c. a job or profession that you have been trained for and intend to do for a long time |
| 4. teacher | d. someone who studies at a school, university etc. |
| 5. money | e. when you achieve what you have been trying to do |
| 6. school | f. work that you do regularly in order to earn money |
| 7. profession | g. someone whose job is to teach |
| 8. career | h. the combination of all the things that are happening and all the conditions that exist at a particular time and place |
| 9. situation | i. the control of how money should be spent, especially in a company or government |
| 10. finance | j. a job that needs special education and training: |
- 1...; 2...; 3...; 4...; 5...; 6...; 7...; 8...; 9...; 10...

Task 9. Write down the paragraph. Choose and underline the correct form of the words.

university standard manager organizations to achieve resources

Our society is made up of all kinds of _____, such as companies, government departments, unions, hospitals, schools, libraries and the like. They are essential to our existence, helping to create our _____ of living and our quality of life. In all organizations there are people carrying out the work of the _____ although they do not have that time. The vice-chancellors of a _____, the president of a student's union or a chief librarian are all managers. They have the responsibility to use the _____ of their organization effectively and economically _____ its objectives.

Task 10. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Менеджери повинні передбачити (forecast), організовувати, координувати (coordinate) та мотивувати інших робітників.
2. В більшості компаній діяльність (activity) менеджерів залежить від рівня на якому він/вона працює.
3. Менеджери вищої ланки (top manager), такі як голови та директори будуть залучені до довгострокового планування, до впровадження тактики та взаємозв'язків компанії з зовнішнім світом.
4. Вони будуть приймати рішення (to make decision) пов'язані з майбутнім компанії та видами предметно-виробничої спеціалізації.
5. Менеджери середньої ланки (middle manager) звичайно приймають повсякденні (day-to-day) рішення, які допомагають розумно та спокійно керувати компанією.
6. Менеджери на цьому рівні проводять час, спілкуючись, координуючи та приймаючи рішення, впливаючи (to affect) на щоденну роботу компанії.
7. При виконанні (carrying out) функцій менеджменту, таких як планування, організація, мотивування та контроль, менеджер буде безперервно приймати рішення.
8. Прийняття рішень – це ключова (key) відповідальність (responsibility) менеджменту.
9. Ці рішення, які прийняті швидко (quickly) та засновані на судженнях (judgement).
10. Перед тим як прийняти рішення ретельно оцінить (to assess) варіанти (option), обмірковуючи їх переваги та недоліки (advantage, disadvantage).

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Укладач **АНІСЕНКО** Олена Володимирівна

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вул. Революції, 12, Харків, 61002

Електронна адреса: rectorat@kname.edu.ua

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